

THE ADAIR COUNTY NEWS.

VOLUME 4.

COLUMBIA, ADAIR COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1901.

NUMBER 8.

POSTOFFICE DIRECTORY.

J. M. Russell, Postmaster.
Office hours, week days, 7:00 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.

COURT DIRECTORY.

Circuit Court—Three sessions a year—Third Monday in January, third Monday in May and third Monday in September.
Circuit Judge—W. W. Jones.
Commonwealth's Attorney—N. H. W. Aaron.
Sheriff—J. W. Hurt.
Clerk—Geo. B. Coffey.

County Court—First Monday in each month.
Judge—J. W. Butler.
County Attorney—Jas. G. Mett, Jr.
Clerk—T. R. Stults.
Assessor—G. A. Bradshaw.
Surveyor—R. T. McCaffrey.
School Supt.—W. D. Jones.
Coroner—Leonard Fletcher.

City Court—Regular court, second Monday in each month.
Judge—J. W. Atkins.
Clerk—Gordon Montgomery.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

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BURKSVILLE STREET—Rev. T. F. Walton, pastor. Services second and fourth Sunday in each month. Sunday-school at 9 a. m. every Sabbath. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

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BURKSVILLE STREET—Rev. W. P. Gordon, pastor. Services first Sunday in each month. Sunday-school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday night.

BAPTIST.
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CAMPELLEVILLE PIER—Rev. L. Williams, pastor. Services first Sunday in each month. Sunday-school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

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COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 96, F. and A. M.—Regular meeting in their hall, over bank, on Friday night or before the full moon in each month.
G. A. KEMP, W. M.
T. R. STULTS, Sec'y.

COLUMBIA CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 7, meets first Monday night in each month.
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"A SOFT SNAP."

Not Usually the Best for a Boy or Young Man.

Did you ever know a great man or a successful man who did not work? Very clever people are sometimes indolent, but they never do great deeds or identify themselves with the great things of life.

The boy who starts out in his career in pursuit of a "soft snap" in the way of a situation never gets very far up the ladder of life. He may have had a good deal of natural ability to begin with, but of what avail is natural ability to the boy who won't work?

I once knew of a boy who went away from home to fill a situation in a store, secured him by a relative.

At the end of a couple of weeks the boy wrote home to a schoolmate: "I tell you, Will, I've got a soft snap here, and do pretty much as I please. I don't get downtown until after the other clerks, and the boss don't say beans about it. I set back on my dignity a good deal, and let the other fellows do most of the work, and they are chumps enough to do it. It takes me to pull the wool over their eyes."

There was a good deal more of the letter in the same vein, but it was the last one the accomplished boy wrote from that store, for he came home a day or two later, informing his friends that the place "didn't suit him."

The fact was that he had been politely but tersely informed that his services were no longer needed.

I don't know anything about his career after that, but I think I can easily forecast his future and the future of all boys who have this abominable "soft snap" idea too greatly developed.

There are no "soft snaps" in the real successes of life, and when you hear of a successful man you can set it down that he has been a worker.—Golden Days.

DOG WITH A WOODEN LEG.

Wealthy Eastern Family Refused to Let Injured Animal Be Shot.

So far as known, the only dog to possess an artificial leg is the thoroughbred fox terrier Nat, the pride of the Merritt family, of Milton Hills, just outside of Boston, and Nat really hasn't got his cork leg yet. For a month past Nat has been stumping about on a temporary artificial leg whittled out of a piece of soft pine.

But in a few days, says the New York Herald, this courageous little animal is to be taken to Lowell, Mass., where the Andrews factory for making artificial feet and legs for the government is situated. There a cast of his uninjured left fore foot, the mate of the lost one, will be made. From the cast an artificial cork leg will be made.

Dr. John A. O'Connell, the veterinarian of the Bowdoin kennels, Dorchester, who directed the amputation of Nat's leg, thinks the cork leg will cost in the neighborhood of \$50, but that is a bagatelle to his owners. Much will depend upon the success of the first attempt at casting a live dog's leg. Several attempts may be necessary before a perfect model is secured.

Nat, who is not quite a year old, came to grief on last Fourth of July, when he tried to spring from a porch in the rear of the Merritt mansion, in Blue Hill avenue, Milton Hills, an aristocratic suburb of Boston, and fell 14 feet. When the little animal was picked up it was apparent he was suffering great pain. Two local veterinarians were promptly summoned.

Upon examination it was found that Nat had fractured his right fore leg at the third index. For two days all sorts of treatment were tried in vain. Then the doctors said Nat's case was hopeless and recommended that he be shot.

The Merritt family are wealthy. They have a beautiful home, their fancy cattle graze on their rolling acres, and all sorts of luxuries surround them, but next to the two Merritt youngsters the greatest store is set by Nat. Mr. Merritt, a prominent dye importer of Boston, is traveling in India. He valued the dog at \$200 when he gave him to Mrs. Merritt a few months ago.

"Nat must not die while Mr. Merritt is away," said Mrs. Merritt, imperiously, ignoring the dictum of the wise physicians, as oftentimes a woman will.

After further consultation it was decided to take the dog to the Bowdoin kennels and see if the veterinarians there could do anything for Nat. Dr. O'Connell, the expert, who has officiated at most of the big dog shows, recently made a thorough examination of the fractured member, while Mrs. Merritt pleaded earnestly for him to hold out some prospect of hope.

Dr. O'Connell was not sanguine.

He found what would correspond to a break in a boy's arm at the elbow. The fracture was a bad one. The fore leg was swollen to twice its natural size. Gangrene had set in.

"It looked hopeless," said Dr. O'Connell, in discussing the case a few days ago, "but what can a man do when a woman is in tears and children look up at him with piteous appeals? I said I'd try to amputate the fore paw, but could not at that late day guarantee a successful issue of the experiment. I was without proper assistance or any sort of temporary artificial leg for Nat, but we went to work."

"After the amputation the dog's leg was sprayed with cocaine daily for three days, while we scraped the bone and treated the skin flap around it. After the treatment Nat would lie almost comatose, though we roused him and fed him at regular intervals. After awhile he rallied a little, and when granulation set in and the wound was not too sensitive a rude wooden leg was fitted to Nat's stump. With a girth around his stomach, a collar around his leg and a harness to keep the wood in place, we turned Nat loose."

"At first he refused to move. When he found he could not get rid of the innovation he bravely put up with it and gradually learned to derive support from it. Then the Merritt family refused to be separated from its idol any longer, and Nat was taken back to Milton Hills. The skin has grown firmly around the top of the wood and the operation is hailed as a success by the veterinarians who have had a chance to examine Nat. When a real, accurately fashioned artificial leg is made and properly adjusted the dog will look fairly respectable, and he won't endure very much discomfort, I think."

The Merritt family is delighted

over the result of the surgical experiment, and as for Nat—well, he "hops and goes lightly" around the confines of the spacious grounds and comfortable kennels of his owner, apparently not so much the worse off for his experience after all, while his nine-year-old boy and 12-year-old girl companions are proud as can be over the possession of the "only dog with an artificial leg."

FAVORITE NUMBERS.

Figure Seven Not the Most Popular in Many Nations.

That all numbers are not used with equal frequency by the various nations of the earth is clearly shown by M. Delaunay, a French scientist, who has devoted a good deal of time to a study of this subject, according to the New York Herald.

"A marked preference," he says, "may be found almost everywhere for the numbers 2, 3 and 5, as well as for the multiples of these numbers. The Mohammedan countries, however, form an exception to this rule, since the number 3 is not used in them. Neither in Turkey nor in Persia can any trace of this number be found, and there are very few places in Egypt where the people use it. The French and the other Latin races prefer the numbers 2 and 5 and rarely use the number 3, whereas, on the other hand, the English prefer 2 and 3 and the Germans 3 and 5."

"As for the Asiatic races, I find that the Indians are very partial to the number 2 and its various multiples, while the Chinese, like the Latins, use 2 and 5 more than any other numbers. In France, Germany, Sweden, Norway, India, South America and the United States the number 7 is more or less popular, but the countries in which it is used most frequently are Russia and the other Slavonian lands. In fine, just as a horror of 3 is a characteristic of the Turks, so a love of 7 is a characteristic of the Slavs."

"The higher numbers are rarely used, though they are found occasionally in certain countries, such as 11 in Salvador, 17 in Mexico, 19 in Spain and 31 in the Philippines. I learned to my surprise that the inhabitants of Hawaii are very fond of the number 13, a fact which shows that they know nothing of the prejudice against the number."

Hungary and the Gypsies.

The Hungarian government is about to take steps to effectually put an end to the wanderings of gypsies, who are so frequently to be met in that country. The stalwart Hungarian gypsy, with his multi-colored cloak, his dark-eyed, fortune-telling wife and his crowd of half-naked children, is one of the most picturesque figures in this part of Europe.

To Gain Her Forgiveness.

If a man says something affectionate to his wife in public she forgives him for all the mean things he has said in private in ten years.—Acheson Globe.

ONE LESS WEDDING.

Pawning of Ring Led to Breaking Off of Engagement.

There will be one less wedding on Easter Monday than was scheduled for that date and if the discussion that is being waged in the particular set interested does not lead to further catastrophes of the same nature it will be a marvel. The engagement that has just been broken goes back, so everyone supposes, to some time last spring, for at any rate when the public schools closed and the young woman, who is a teacher, went away for the long vacation she wore a big diamond on her left hand. When she came back in September the ring was missing, but the man continued to be as devoted as ever, and apparently things were going smoothly. A fortnight ago the engagement was broken and then the story came out, and ever since, as I remarked in the beginning, the friends of the two sundered sweethearts have been hotly debating the ethics of the case and are, so far as I can see, as remote from coming to a common agreement as ever. As school-teachers, when they are young and pretty and fond of having a good time, are likely to do, this young woman spent all the savings of a year of work long before it was time to come back to town, and when the day did arrive when it was necessary for her to buy a railroad ticket to Milwaukee she just had three cents and a postage stamp in her pocketbook. There was no one of whom she could borrow the money and there was no way in which she could earn it quickly enough. So she did what she declares was the only sensible thing to be done under the circumstances—she pawned her engagement ring and came back to town triumphantly. The first twinge of conscience she experienced was when her sweetheart inquired as to the whereabouts of his gift. She gave him some evasive answer that satisfied him at the time, but after she had exhausted the possibilities of such tales as having the setting made stronger, the ring itself made smaller and the diamond cleaned, and when one thing after another prevented her from getting enough money together to reclaim the ring she did what probably would have been wisest to have done in the first place—she told the truth. And he—well, as told you, the engagement is off. He says she never had any real sentiment and she says he is an unfeeling brute, and their friends—well, they're divided in opinion.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

BIG SUM IN THE AGGREGATE.

England's Loss by the Wearing-Out of Money.

Everybody knows that money wears out, but few people have an idea of the extent of the wearing-out process. Those who have never thought of the subject before, says the London Chronicle, will be amazed to know that John Bull has worn out half a million of money in his pocket since the queen came to the throne. The figure is, indeed, much higher than that—it passed the half million three years ago. As a matter of fact, the loss to the mint during the last eight years has been at the rate of something like \$200 a day, but it must be understood that light coins have only been withdrawn from circulation since 1892, so that the daily \$200 represents the waste of the previous years. In the first year of the calling in of light gold the total value of the deficiency was over a quarter of a million sterling, an average of about fourpence on a sovereign.

Since then, of course, the amount has been decreasing year by year—not because sovereigns wear out more slowly but because they are not allowed to wear for so long. In 1893 eight and a half million gold coins were withdrawn and the total loss fell to just over a hundred thousand pounds. In 1894 it fell to half that sum and has been falling lower and lower till it has probably reached its level at about \$20,000. That may be said to be the annual waste of sovereigns and half sovereigns.

THE COCKSURE AMERICAN.

An Appreciation and a Deprecation from the Other Side.

In Rudyard Kipling's "From Sea to Sea" there may be found, side by side with the very free and outspoken criticism of American manners, a most intense admiration of the American people. Especially the writer takes note of the American "cocksureness," or "cocksurity." "I love this people," he says—you will find the whole passage in vol. ii, p. 130-132—"my heart has gone out to them beyond all other peoples. * * * Cocksure they are. * * * but I love them. * * * They be the biggest, finest and best people on the surface of the globe. Just wait a hundred years * * * the Amer-

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ican will be the finest writer, poet and dramatist that the world has ever seen. * * * There is nothing known to man that he will not be, and his country will sway the world with one foot, as a man tilts a see-saw plank. * * * Sixty million people, chiefly of English instincts, who are trained from youth to believe that nothing is impossible, don't slink through the centuries like Russian peasantry." They do not, in fact, Well, these are my sentiments, put better and more plainly and with greater knowledge than lies in my power, says Sir Walter Besant, writing for the London Queen. That the people are cocksure is an excess of the great virtue of free thought. Every virtue, you know, has its defect and its excess. We incline to too much dependence on authority; the American to too little. Hence he is cocksure.

Now for my little story about one cocksure American. I have recently written a paper for the Forum on the aims and objects of the Atlantic Union, which is an attempt to bring together more closely all the English speaking races. I ventured to point out the part which prejudice plays when the American traveler, without any introductions to English people, comes over here to survey the land. I quoted a man who recently pointed with scorn to our cottages, where, he said, there are no windows on account of the window tax—he was not aware, you see, that this tax was abolished 50 years ago, who actually saw—this you will hardly believe—in the ruddy cheek of a young curate hurrying across the churchyard for the service the outward and visible signs of strong drink, who says that the Church of England is a branch of the aristocracy, filled with younger sons, and rolling in enormous wealth. I instanced another man who, in writing of the suburb of Hampstead, described it as consisting of miserable hovels, which the pigs and the fowls shared with the tenants. And I pointed out that prejudice, and not deliberate falsehood, was at the bottom of these absurdities; that prejudice can only be removed by getting at the facts; and that the facts cannot be found except by intercourse with the people. Also, I deprecated the interference of one people with the politics of another. Very good; I have received several letters in reply to this article from Americans. Most of them seem to be in full agreement with my position. One man, however, writes accusing me of introducing politics; but what has the Church of England to do with American politics? He quotes, triumphantly, three "facts"—first, that a certain noble lord did once bestow a benefice upon his illegitimate son, and then upon that person's son; next, that he himself has seen an English clergyman drunk at dinner; and, third, that high church clergymen are sometimes imposed upon by low church congregations. Therefore, you observe, this man's prejudices are proved in his own mind, up to the hilt, by "facts," and he is more cocksure than ever.

HAWAIIAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

They Are in Splendid Condition and Are Doing Fine Work.

Statistics may seem dry reading, but a visit to a Honolulu schoolroom would be far from dry or uninteresting, says a correspondent of the Boston Transcript. Last June I went through the fine new Kailani public school, named for the lamented Princess Kailani. This has pupils from the beginners in the lowest primary to a class ready to enter the high school, and in these rooms we saw side by side children of all sorts of nationalities, having the same care and training and all learning to be good American citizens. Observing the little people in the primary department gave the clearest idea of the difficulties to be faced. Here were the little almond-eyed, bequeathed mites from China, tiny Japs in picturesque kimonos, shy, native children bedecked in leis, unkempt Portuguese and numerous other kinds of little humans which the census man

alone can sort out. All these yield to the sway of a gentle teacher, and substitute for their various dialects the difficult English which falls sweetly from her lips and is patiently repeated "seventy times seven."

As we visited the highest room in the building, listened to the intelligent recitations and remembered that these students had come from just such material as we saw in the first grade, we knew that training and patient endeavor tell. Some of the most interesting and successful students in our schools are the children of mixed Hawaiian and Chinese parentage, and there are many such now in the schools. They have the attractive ways of the native, combined with the patience and industry of the Chinese. All the Chinese children rank high as students, and the young Chinese now growing up will make excellent citizens.

The high school is doing work to be proud of, and has found a home in the fine mansion of Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, a native princess, who died a few years ago. The spacious rooms were easily converted into schoolrooms, and the extensive grounds, full of rare trees and flowering shrubs, give plenty of outdoor space. They took me to the roof and showed me a wonderful view of city, mountains and harbor.

And, lastly, comes the normal school to crown the system. This is doing a much-needed work to train the young Hawaiian teachers, and summer schools are held for the benefit of those who are busy during the year. Kindergartens have not yet been incorporated into the public schools, but doubtless will be before long. There are several good ones supported by private generosity and presided over by trained kindergarten teachers from the states. The work in these schools is most interesting, with all the queer little atoms of humanity that assemble here. Very little children of any nationality are charming. In several places the sugar plantation supports a kindergarten for the children of its laborers.

Manual training is now receiving much attention in all the schools. I think I have never seen more practical work done in this line in any schools.

Men and women of large hearts and broadest culture are working at these problems, and our schools of the mainland must look well to their laurels, for Hawaii will rest satisfied with nothing short of the best.

Over every public schoolhouse in the islands floats the American flag, through the thoughtfulness of the Grand Army of the Republic. From a neighboring schoolroom I often hear the strains of "America" float out on the summer air, and these brown, black, yellow and white children are gaining each month a wider knowledge of and a deeper love for the grand republic which spreads the aegis of its wings even over them.

Air of a Closed Mine.

The Institution of Mining Engineers of Great Britain at its recent meeting listened to a report on the opening of a mine which had been tightly closed for 15 months. The first rush of air was analyzed and found to contain 84 per cent. of nitrogen, 12 per cent. of fire damp and 4 per cent. of carbon dioxide. The condition of the mine was practically unchanged and no damage had been done by the gases. Bread was dried as hard as biscuit, cooked bacon was quite fresh and water for horses had not evaporated.

Gold Mines in Spain.

There was a time in the fourteenth century when gold mines in Spain were worked at a profit. It is now rumored that several fresh discoveries of gold have been made. Some of the sands of the river Menyanares are said to contain enough gold to repay the cost of washing, and a well-known miner has just asked for the concession of claims close to Madrid, which, like Pretoria, is said to be founded on a gold bed.

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